

RESOURCES FOR VICTIMS

Board of Parole Hearings
P.O. Box 4036
Sacramento, CA 95812
1-800-328-3500
Web: www.cdcr.ca.gov/BOPH

For appeals:

Office of Victims Services California Attorney General's
Office P.O. Box 944255
Sacramento, CA 94244-2550
Phone Toll-free: (877) 433-9069
Web: www.ag.ca.gov/victimservices/

For financial assistance to crime victims:

California Victim Compensation Program (CalVCP)
P.O. Box 3036
Sacramento, CA 95812
1-800-777-9229
Web: www.victimcompensation.ca.gov
Email: info@vcgcb.ca.gov

For additional resources/assistance:

Victims of Crime Resource Center
McGeorge School of Law
1-800-VICTIMS
1-800-842-8467
Web: www.1800victims.org
Email: victims2@pacific.edu

VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE CENTERS

Alameda	(510) 272-6180
Alpine.....	(530) 694-2971
Amador.....	(209) 223-6474
Butte.....	(530) 538-7340
Calaveras.....	(209) 754-6565
Colusa.....	(530) 458-0449
Contra Costa.....	(925) 957-8650
Del Norte.....	(707) 464-7273
El Dorado.....	(530) 642-4760
Fresno.....	(559) 488-3425
Glenn.....	(530) 934-6510

Humboldt.....	(707) 445-7417
Imperial.....	(760) 336-3930
Inyo.....	(760) 878-0282
Kern.....	(661) 868-4535
Kings.....	(559) 582-3211 x 2640
Lake.....	(707) 262-4282
Lassen.....	(530) 251-8281
Los Angeles City.....	(213) 978-2097
Los Angeles County.....	(800) 492-5944
Madera.....	(559) 661-1000
Marin.....	(415) 499-6450
Mariposa.....	(209) 742-7441
Mendocino.....	(707) 463-4218
Merced.....	(209) 385-7385
Modoc.....	(530) 233-3311
Mono.....	(760) 924-1710
Monterey.....	(831) 755-5072
Napa.....	(707) 252-6222
Nevada.....	(530) 265-1246
Orange.....	(949) 975-0244
Placer.....	(916) 543-8000
Plumas.....	(530) 283-6285
Riverside.....	(951) 955-5450
Sacramento.....	(916) 874-5701
San Benito.....	(831) 634-1397
San Bernardino.....	(909) 387-6540
San Diego.....	(619) 531-4041
San Francisco.....	(415) 553-9044
San Joaquin.....	(209) 468-2500
San Luis Obispo.....	(866) 781-5821
San Mateo.....	(650) 599-7479
Santa Barbara.....	(805) 568-2400
Santa Clara.....	(408) 295-2656
Santa Cruz.....	(831) 454-2010
Shasta.....	(530) 225-5220
Sierra.....	(530) 993-4617
Siskiyou.....	(530) 842-8229
Solano.....	(707) 784-6844
Sonoma.....	(707) 565-8250
Stanislaus.....	(209) 525-5541
Sutter.....	(530) 822-7345
Tehama.....	(530) 527-4296
Trinity.....	(530) 623-1204
Tulare.....	(559) 733-6754
Tuolumne.....	(209) 588-5440
Ventura.....	(805) 654-3622
Yolo.....	(530) 666-8187
Yuba.....	(530) 741-6275

For additional information and assistance on material covered in this brochure:

Call Toll Free 1-877-256-6877

Mailing Address:

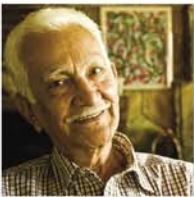
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services
P.O. Box 942883
Sacramento, CA 94283

Email Us:

victimservices@cdcr.ca.gov

Web:

www.cdcr.ca.gov/victims



Victim and Survivor
Rights and Services



WHAT ARE YOUR RIGHTS AS A VICTIM?

Notification

The victim of crime, next of kin, parent or guardian of the minor victim, witness, or concerned citizen may request to be notified of the release, death, or escape of their offender(s). Requests may be made by completing a "Request for Victim Services" Form, or by contacting CDCR's Office of Victim and Survivor Rights and Services (OVSRS) (see address and phone number at the end of this brochure). If you move, you must notify OVSRS of your new address. Note: Information about victims (addresses, phone numbers, etc.) is kept confidential and will not be made available to the inmate.

Victim Input Into Special Conditions of Parole

You may request input into the following special conditions of parole:

That the parolee be required to live in another county or in another city within the committing county if you are clearly threatened; or if the inmate was convicted of a specific violent felony, you may request parole placement 35 miles from your actual residence.

Restrict the parolee's contact with you. Parolee contact with a victim without prior approval from the parole agent may be justification for revocation and return to custody.

If you are interested in requesting special conditions of parole, or need additional information, contact OVSRS. Please note that requests made for special conditions of parole will be considered by the CDCR Division of Adult Parole Operations (DAPO).

Victim Notification of Parole Suitability Hearings

When requested, the Board of Parole Hearings (BPH) will notify the victim/next of kin/immediate family member of the parole consideration hearing conducted for prisoners sentenced to life terms with the possibility of parole.

Requests may be made by calling the OVSRS. If you move you MUST notify OVSRS of your new address.

Upon receipt of the request, OVSRS will send you a Declaration form to complete and return stating that you are a victim/next of kin/immediate family member of the victim. Your request will be kept on file and you will be notified in writing 90 days prior to the inmate's scheduled parole suitability hearing.

A calendar of Parole Suitability Hearings can be found at: http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/BOPH/hearing_schedule.html

A victim may request through the OVSRS to appear before the hearing panel and make a statement. If you can't attend the hearing but would

like to make a statement, a representative may attend the hearing for you or you may submit a written statement to BPH to be read into the record, or an audiocassette or videocassette tape recording, which will be viewed by the commissioners conducting the hearing. Further information may be obtained by contacting the OVSRS toll free at 1-877-256-OVSS (6877).

RESTITUTION

The sentencing court can order the defendant to pay two different types of restitution: (1) restitution to the victim known as a direct order of restitution, and (2) restitution fines.

Restitution Fines

Restitution fines are considered an offender's debt to society for the offender's criminal behavior. In the State of California, the court must impose a restitution fine regardless of the crime committed or the sentence imposed. A fine is set at the discretion of the court. The court must order offenders who are sentenced to state prison to pay a fine between \$200 (minimum) and \$10,000 (maximum). The money collected for the restitution fine is transferred to The California Victim Compensation Program (CalVCP) and is used to assist victims of violent crimes who suffer out-of-pocket losses and who may be eligible to apply for financial reimbursement.

Direct Order of Restitution

The court can order a defendant to pay restitution to the victim. This type of restitution is referred to as a direct order. California Penal Code states that the court must award restitution to the victim(s) in the full amount of the economic loss, including but not limited to property damage, medical expenses, psychological counseling, lost wages and any other expenses related to the crime.

Collection From Inmates

Upon the offender's arrival at the CDCR, an inmate trust account is established to accommodate monetary deposits and/or withdrawals. It is also designed to track any and all obligations that an offender may



have, such as restitution fines and direct orders. For those offenders who have both a fine and a direct order, the direct order obligation will be satisfied first. Any money deposited into the account will be garnished at 50 percent. This money is applied toward the offender's restitution obligations.

Collection From offenders after release from prison

All unpaid restitution, including victims' direct orders, is immediately referred to the California Franchise Tax Board (FTB) upon release from prison.

WHAT HAPPENS TO SOMEONE ONCE CONVICTED OF A CRIME?

California Sentencing Laws

Most offenders are sentenced to California state prison for a set amount of time under the Determinate Sentencing Law (DSL). Once this time is served, the inmate is released. Those offenders convicted of the most serious crimes such as murder, attempted murder, and kidnapping for ransom can be sentenced under the Indeterminate Sentencing Law (ISL) and receive terms of life with the possibility of parole. Offenders sentenced to a life term with the possibility of parole cannot be released on parole until the BPH determines that they are ready to be returned to society.

What Happens After Sentencing?

Once sentenced, the inmate is sent to a reception center for processing and transferred to an institution. Processing includes computing of classification score based on such factors as length of sentence, stability, education, employment, and behavior during a prior incarceration.

The classification score determines the type of institution in which the inmate will be housed. This score may change over time based on individual behavior and specific case factors. Because of this change, an inmate may be transferred to a different institution.

Note: Victims are not notified by CDCR when a transfer takes place.

What happens to the inmate while in the CDCR?

Education and vocational programs are available to inmates. These

programs also qualify an inmate for work time credits and continued participation is dependent on the offender's good behavior.

What is parole?

When an inmate has completed his/her sentence, he/she is released to either supervised parole or Non-revocable parole.

Currently, the law requires that parolees be returned to the county that was the last legal residence of the offender prior to his or her incarceration. A parolee may be returned to another county if that would be in the best interests of the public. DAPO carefully reviews each case and makes such decisions on an individual basis.

Offenders released from prison to supervised parole are assigned a parole agent. Parole offices are located throughout California. All parolees are required to follow conditions of parole, which may include special conditions, such as no contact with the victim or victim's family; the parolee may not be allowed within 35 miles of the victim's actual residence if the crime was a violent felony. Victims or witnesses may contact OVSRS to request special conditions of parole, which will be considered by DAPO prior to the inmate's release.

Some offenders are released from prison to Non-Revocable Parole. This is a non-supervised version of parole where offenders do not report to a Parole Agent. This program is limited to offenders convicted on non-violent/non-serious felonies as defined in the California Penal Code. More information about Non-Revocable Parole can be found at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/Parole/Non_Revocable_Parole/index.html

How does a parolee get off of parole?

Inmates sentenced under the DSL serve up to a maximum of five years on parole.

If paroled, offenders with life terms will remain on parole for life unless the BPH grants a discharge after five years for second degree murder and seven years for first degree murder.

Parole may be revoked if a parolee is found to be in violation of the conditions of parole or commits a new crime. The parole agent can recommend that the offender be returned to custody. A revocation hearing will be conducted by the parole hearing authority to determine if a violation has occurred, whether the violator will be returned to custody and if so, for how long. Violators can be returned to custody for up to 12 months at a time.